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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1903.

We had occasion yesterday to allude to the protests voiced in Japan against the increasing burden of armaments. It may be remembered that a month ago it was telegraphically reported that 144 members of the British House of Commons had addressed to the Prime Minister a plea for reduction in expenditure on armaments. Yesterday's Mail brings the text of the remonstrance. The signatories remind Mr. Asquith of his Budget statement for the year 1906-7 in which he broadly surveyed the financial situation of the country in the hope that it would impress upon the House, as it had impressed upon himself, "a much-needed lesson." In that speech Mr. Asquith, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed out that in the preceding ten years, while the population of the country had increased by only 10 per cent. the national expenditure on Imperial account had increased by 39 per cent., or over £40,000,000. Of this increase, "as much as £21,000,000 was to be put down to the army and navy. In 1896-7 the numbers voted for the army were 129,000, and the cost was £13,270,000. In 1906-7 the numbers voted were 204,000, and the cost was £29,796,000—an increase in numbers of over 50 per cent., and in cost of over 63 per cent. For the navy the numbers in 1896-7 were 91,500, and the cost was £22,170,000. In 1906-7 the numbers were 129,000, and the cost was £31,860,000—an increase in numbers of 41 per cent., and in cost of 43 per cent." This survey, the petitioners said, gave them a large part of the case they desired to present, and for the rest they based their plea, first, on the accepted principle that armaments depend

upon policy; and, secondly, on the fact that since 1903 the United Kingdom had been pursuing with pre-eminent success a policy of peace. Under the guidance both of LORD LANSDOWNE and Sir EDWARD GREY relations had been established with foreign powers which have, by common consent, removed many of the dangers with which England has been confronted. The burden of their complaint is that there has been no corresponding reduction in expenditure.

In this connection we may direct attention to the speech which the KAISER has just made at Strasburg. His Majesty proclaims his firm conviction that the peace of Europe is not imperilled, but at the same time lays stress on the strength of the German people in arms on land and sea as being an important factor in the maintenance of that peace, and finally declares that Germany is determined to maintain and develop her forces and interests without fear or favour. Herein lies the answer to the petition which the 144 members of the British House of Commons have addressed to the Prime Minister. So long as the other European Powers continue to develop their naval and military forces, no British Government is likely to be influenced by appeals for reductions. Successive Governments in England have committed themselves to the traditional measure of naval strength known as the two-Power standard, and if we may judge from recent telegrams foreshadowing a huge naval loan, the Government is, happily, in no frame of mind to depart from a tradition which the vast majority of the British public regards as eminently sound. A Service paper, we note, takes the Little Navy party to task for thinking that expenditure on armaments has anything to do with the increase or decrease of population, and tells these Socialistic Radicals that they must really understand that we do not build one battleship to so many thousands of the population and so on down the naval scale. But we can give Mr. ASQUITH credit for being fully aware of that when he used the figures to illustrate the increasing burden of armaments. It may be perfectly true that to introduce a method of calculation in accordance with the relative size of the population defended, the British Empire with its 400,000,000 of inhabitants would need forces six and a half times the strength of Germany's; but the use of that method of calculation would, at the same time, imply that the cost of maintenance would be distributed according to population! The object of the petitioners evidently is not to preach either of these things, but simply to show that the cost of armaments to the 40,000,000 inhabitants of the United Kingdom has been growing enormously—and there is every likelihood of the burden increasing. The appeal for a reduction in expenditure will not succeed, we may be sure, so long as other Powers are increasing their naval forces, and the only hope of the British public for a lightening of the burden lies in the prospects of the Colonies bearing a larger share of it.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society is called for the 25th inst.

A very successful Bazaar has been held by the Chinese at Swatow in aid of the West River Flood Funds.

The Governor of Kwangsi, Chang Ming-shi, has reported to the Peking Government that over six hundred rebels have been despatched in his province since last January.

The head cutting scene is being widely circulated among the native community of Singapore. It is believed that a European is going about in a white motor-car at night collecting heads for the foundation of the new bridge across the river and also for the new reservoir at Kallang.

Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Jellicoe, who was commander of the Naval Brigade in the relief of the Peking Legations in 1900, when he was severely wounded, has been appointed Third Sea Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the Navy, in place of Rear-Admiral Sir H. B. Jackson, who has been appointed to command the Third Cruiser Squadron.

Admiral Harber, who succeeded Admiral Hemphill in command of the American Pacific Squadron, left Shanghai on the 29th ult. for Chingwangtao on route for Peking where he will pay his first official visit. He will go north on his flagship Rainbow, and the other vessels of the squadron to accompany him will be the Denver, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Galveston, and Concord.

Singapore papers report the death of Mrs. Murphy, wife of Captain P. M. Murphy, acting Deputy Master Attendant. An inquest is being held as the doctors suspect that death was due to poisoning. Captain Murphy said that if there had been any foul play he suspected a Malay woman, who used to come to the house to wash clothes occasionally. A Penang telegram reports the death of Mrs. J. W. B. Ogle from the effects of strychnine. Mrs. Ogle was the wife of a clerk of works in the employ of the Straits Public Works Department.

It is reported that the crops of Hunan and Szechuen Provinces are in splendid condition this year, and several ships loaded with rice have recently arrived at Hankow.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Edgar Bruce Hart, Commissioner of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, His Majesty's Royal Warrant and authority to accept, and wear the insignia of the First Class of the Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the naval defences of Netherlands India has just reported in favour of a local navy for the Colony. The Commission recommends that the new Navy shall consist mainly of sub-marines, torpedo boats, and destroyers. The "Java Bode" says that the recommendations of the Commission meet requirements, but that vested interests and lack of funds stand in the way of carrying them into effect.

Thanks to the foresight displayed by Messrs. Lavers and Clark, says the N.C. Daily News, it is now practically assured that in the near future Shanghai will have a service of taximotors which will be available for hire by the general public at very reasonable rates. A company—registered at Hongkong, under the title of The Shanghai Motor Cab Company, Limited—has already been formed and it should not be long before an official announcement is made by the general agents. On making inquiries at Messrs. Lavers and Clark we were informed that at the present time the projects in its infancy, but the company has already ordered several of the most modern cars, such as are playing for hire on the streets of London to-day, and these are to be expected early in 1903. If the venture meets with the success it deserves, and which is confidently anticipated 100 cars will be imported, each capable of carrying four persons inside and one outside, beside the chauffeur.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

September 1st.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SON FURNISHED.  
It is reported that the wealthy and dumb young Chinaman named Chai Pak Lok, who is a well-known figure in Hongkong on account of his motoring car, has recently returned to Canton and is now confined in his house under police and military guard.

Young Chai is the son of a late tobacco merchant here who died some years ago, leaving a prosperous business and a considerable fortune behind.

Mr. Chai's mother has control of all the business and money of the estate left by the deceased. During the last few years Chai has been drawing something like \$80,000 to \$70,000 annually from his own funds and spending it foolishly. His mother, knowing the extravagance of the young man, has been doing her best to stop him from drawing money from the funds, but it is said that Chai is a pugilist and by frequently threatening the managers invariably succeeded in getting what he wanted.

The mother determined to stop this extravagance and ordered chains and fetters to be made so as to keep him a prisoner should he return. Chai returned a few days ago and was seized by a number of men hired by the mother and is now locked up in his house. The other night he managed to get loose, and having armed himself with kitchen knives and chopsticks, looked for the steward of the family and threatened to kill him if he failed to give him money at once. The Police were sent for and the unfortunate steward was released. The mother, it is said, intends to assert her rights and have her son crippled by cutting the tendons of his ankles. This barbarous treatment is often resorted to by angry parents having to deal with prodigal sons.

## THE PAHANG MURDER.

SENSATIONAL STORY FROM SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

A few days ago, says the Straits Times, Mr. D. Butler, the Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police for Pahang, who, with Inspector Burton and other officials, has been devoted his energies to effecting the capture of the murderers of Dr. Barrard at Kuantan, made up his mind that Lee Yin, Koo Foo, Man Yip Khen and possibly Ng Fook, who are wanted were still hiding in the neighbourhood of Belat. He determined to organise a search and for the purpose collected all the Malay police available, and set out for an arduous task. At 5.30 a.m. on the 21st instant, a Malay timber dragger, called Long, found Lee Yin and Koo Fook skulking unarmed behind a house at Kampong Pahang, and with the assistance of his companions he had them arrested.

While they were proceeding down the river in a native boat, about one mile and a half from the town of Kuantan, Lee Yin suddenly snatched Long's parang and hit him over the head with it. Long fell stunned into the river and was drowned. Lee Yin then attacked the two Malay boatmen, wounding one severely and the other slightly. The two boatmen dived overboard and got out of the river, and made their way through the jungle to Tanah Puteh where they met Captain Forbes, and turned out to be Kuantan with the news, and Malays turned out in search of the men. They found a boat and fresh footprints and continued their search throughout the night. At 10 a.m. on the 22nd instant, a party of Malays found Lee Yin in the scrub near Tanah Puteh, and in capturing him one of the number sustained a wound in the arm. Later on that day, certain information, Kioo Fook was arrested in the scrub at the back of the house of Kuantan. At 9 a.m. on the 23rd instant, the dead body of Long was discovered floating in the river above Tanah Puteh.

Both Lee Yin and Koo Fook are emaciated and covered with scratches, indicating that they must have had a hard time in the jungle. There are hopes that the other murderers will shortly be captured.

The above story is corroborated by a report which has reached His Excellency Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner of the F.M.S.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## DISASTROUS GALE.

LONDON, September 2nd.

A great gale is raging over the British Isles causing great damage on land and sea.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 2nd.

The Rev. James Fleming, Residentiary Canon and Precentor of York and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King since 1901, is dead.

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, August 31st.

H. I. M. The Kaiser, speaking at Strasburg, said he was firmly convinced that European peace was not imperilled. It rested on too firm foundations to be upset by the incitements and calumnies of envious and ill-disposed individuals. The princes and statesmen of Europe were aware of their responsibility to God for the lives and prosperity of the peoples under their rule, who wished quietly to develop the magnificent achievements of civilization, and to measure their strength with one another in peaceful rivalry. Peace was further assured by the strength on sea and land of the German people in arms.

His Majesty concluded by declaring that Germany was determined to maintain and develop her forces and interests without fear or favour.

## THE RACE QUESTION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, August 31st.

A test case tried in the San Francisco courts has decided that children of Mongol parents, though born in San Francisco, are not Americans, and are not entitled to use the City schools.

## PERSIA.

LONDON, August 31st.

A telegram from Tabriz which has been published in Berlin, states that the revolutionists have sent an ultimatum to the Shah, demanding, *inter alia*, the selection of the Ministry from among the revolutionaries, and the expulsion of the reactionaries from Teheran.

## THE VOLUNTEER EMERGENCY CORPS.

We are informed by the Harbour Master (Hon. Commander Basil Taylor) that thirty-one young men have declared their willingness to join the Volunteer Emergency Corps for life saving during typhoons. These are all from the Central District, and not anomalously, the Harbour Master looks to the East and the West to furnish their quotas. The Eastern District has many men who have distinguished themselves in rescue work on former occasions, and it is to be hoped they will come forward to identify themselves with the new organisation.

It is proposed to have three stations on the Hongkong side, and each man will be allotted a day post and a night post according to his place of business and residence. For instance, if his place of business is in the Central and he resides in the Western district he would be given a day post at the Central and a night post at the Western.

## ARE WE BECOMING HYSTERICAL?

A correspondent wrote to the Times on August 1st—  
A few months ago a dense crowd assembled outside the Old Bailey. They waited patiently; at last they were rewarded. A young man walked out of the building; then their pent-up feelings broke forth in a series of wild cheering and waving of hats, many rushed forward to shake him by the hand, to at least have the satisfaction of touching him. Was he the saviour of the Empire? Had he saved the national credit? Had he performed a great and glorious deed? No; he had just been acquitted upon a charge of murder.

A few days ago a still larger crowd congregated in front of the Old Bailey. A well-dressed man of middle age appears. Again more cheering is heard, more frenzied shrieks of joy, more hat-waving. He is unable to enter his brougham; he has to evade the crowd and to leave by another door. The crowd surges after him to see him, to cheer him, to shake him by the hand, to even touch him. Was he a great statesman who had turned a probable war into a "Peace with honour"? No; he had just been acquitted upon a charge of black-mail. What does all this cheering, all this shrieking, all this hat-waving mean? Does it come from the head or the heart, or neither? Are we losing our self-control? Are we becoming effeminate? Whatever may be the cause, the deed cannot fail to be regretted by every thinking man.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crime Charmante, Lady Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin, are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## THE COLLAPSE OF BUILDINGS IN THE TYPHOON.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp, sitting as coroner, and Messrs. A. Raymond, J. R. Boyes and R. T. Rowan, jurors, an inquiry was held at the Magistrate's yesterday morning into the circumstances attending the deaths of 17 persons who were killed in a collapse at 25, 23 and 27 Shaukiwan West, in the typhoon of July 27th.

Mr. Kemp informed the jurors that the chief reason for delay in holding an enquiry was that there had been a number of collapses, which occasioned in all 84 deaths. Inquiries had been made as to the contractors of collapsed buildings, but the houses being old in most instances, the contractors were unable to be found. In the present instance the house where the deaths occurred was an old one, and the theory was that a collapse was caused by a wall at the rear. What the jurors had to consider was the question of liability of the owner and contractor.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the Government stated that this collapse, which occurred during the typhoon, resulted in the deaths of no less than 17 persons. The scene of the collapse was at Shaukiwan West where five new houses, a boatbuilder's shed and three old houses were on the one lot of Crown land and facing the sea. They were the ordinary type of Chinese houses with a yard and kitchen at the rear, and at the back was a wall which extended the whole length of the five houses. A blacksmith would state in evidence that while the typhoon was nearly at its height one of these houses collapsed without any warning, and all within were more or less buried in the ruins. The police were informed of the occurrence, and Inspector Cameron and his force set to work to extricate the injured people. They succeeded in rescuing a number, but, as stated, 17 bodies were taken out and removed to the Mortuary. An inspection of the scene of the accident might reveal the fact that there were perhaps other reasons than the typhoon which brought about this catastrophe. Mr. Barker was the architect of these houses, but after a time the owner undertook to supervise the work himself, and engaged a Chinese contractor to complete the work according to Mr. Barker's plans. The houses were apparently run up very quickly, and then the owner sent in an application that the houses might be inspected. They were inspected by an officer of the Building Authority and certified to be being built in accordance with the requirements of the Ordinance. A man who built a wall to a height approaching forty feet was required to do so according to the Ordinance, and to exercise proper care that the wall would not be a danger to life. The Building Ordinance stipulated that a wall must be solidly built, with good lime mortar or cement, and properly bonded together. The wall in question was very badly built; there was no regularity about it; the material used was very inferior; while there was very little bonding indeed as to the corner walls and cross walls.

After Chinese witnesses had told the story of the collapse, and Inspector Cameron had given evidence as to the rescue work, Building Inspector Edwards was called, and testified to inspecting the houses in question. He found that the three old houses had totally collapsed, while the two upper stories of the wall in the rear, right along the whole length, had fallen. Witness thought this wall fell on to the houses. There were five openings in the wall which had been filled up with stone work, four of them being filled up fairly well. The stone portion of the wall was badly bonded, and the corner near house No. 27 appeared to have been built dry. The stone-work was built in very irregular courses, and the corners of the party walls and the main wall were not properly bonded. There were a number of straight joints showing at the end of the party wall, sometimes extending for several feet. Had the bonding been properly done, it would have strengthened the rear wall. The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday.

## JUVENILE CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED ARSON.

A strange story was told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday when a Chinese boy, 17 years of age, appeared before his Worship on a charge of attempted arson. According to the evidence the defendant, who resides with his father at Queen's Road East, asked his sister to mend a pair of trousers for him. Her refusal provoked him to anger, and picking up an empty milk tin he filled it with kerosene, in which he soaked a large piece of paper. Placing this near some inflammable material at the rear of the house he applied a match, and a fire was soon blazing. Fortunately, however, it was observed before it got too firm a hold, and willing hands soon extinguished it.

His Worship was of opinion that this was not a case of deliberate arson, so altered the charge to one of maliciously damaging property, and sentenced the defendant to seven days imprisonment.

## THE PROHIBITION OF TORTURE IN CHINA.

It has been reported that the Ministry of Justice has issued an instruction to the Viceroy and Governors of different provinces asking them to instruct their respective subordinates to discontinue the use of torture in Court proceedings. It is further stated that, if any official should be found disobeying the order, he is to be cashiered and punished.

It might not be out of place to mention in this connection, writes Chinese Public Opinion, that magistrates and gaolers frequently resort to modes of punishment and torture entirely unauthorized and unacknowledged by law. Magistrates unlawfully torture the prisoner for the sake of eliciting a confession of guilt, or information concerning his accomplices; and gaolers illegally torture him for the purpose of extorting money. The kinds of torture used are often revolting beyond description.

## WATER POLO.

CORINTHIANS WIN THE SHIELD.

A large and enthusiastic attendance assembled at the V.R.C. grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the final fight for the Water Polo Shield, the V.R.C. and the Corinthians being the finalists. The personnel of the team in the former match left little to be desired, but the unfortunate illness of the captain of the V.R.C. team, Mr. L. E. Lammer, in the present match, proved disastrous to the home team. His place was filled by Mr. F. K. Tata, an excellent swimmer and not a novice at the game, but still a child in goal compared to the absent keeper. The players in the final were—

V.R.C.: F. K. Tata (goal), A. J. Carroll, A. E. Alves, A. V. Barros, H. C. Sawyer, J. M. Rosa, Pereira, and P. M. Remedios.  
O.C.: B. C. W. Withall (Capt), G. Withall, E. Humphreys, C. J. Cooke, O. R. Chunnat, and J. Forbes.

The whistle sounded the starting time, and the big crowd of spectators cheered lustily as the players took the water. Sawyer got on the ball and passed to Carroll, but B. W. Withall took this shot and attempted to net. Tata was successful in saving, however, and the throw-out gave the ball to Remedios. He took a shot at goal, but fell short. The throw out, saw the leather in the hands of Humphreys, who carried it splendidly along the wing and took a shot. The ball struck the post, but glancing in the right direction surprised Tata by shooting into the net. Great cheering followed, and the Corinthians, stimulated by success, still forced the game. But their following attempts were unsuccessful, and Carroll, who played a brilliant game for the losers, after carrying the ball along purely by clever work missed two attempts at goal. Forbes, the Corinthian keeper, proving too smart. Pereira was also playing a splendid game for the V.R.C., and made some valiant attempt at goal, but Forbes proved impenetrable, and the score stood at half time—

Corinthians, 1 goal; V.R.C., 0.

In the opening of the second half Remedios got away with the ball, making a splendid swim along the wing, but Chunnat was successful in disposing him before he got a shot at goal. Sawyer followed with a try, but the V.R.C. cleared it. The V.R.C. player intercepted the throw out, however, and forwarded to Remedios, the latter passing to Carroll who made another smart attempt at goal, but without success. The Corinthians' turn followed and Withall sent in a stinger, but Tata proved equal to the occasion and saved the situation. Carroll was then afforded another opportunity. He had no difficulty in defeating the player set against him, G. Withall, but he was not sure in shooting. He sent in a fast shot, but it struck the post, and his two succeeding shots, which were admirably directed for goal, but also for the keeper, were without difficulty saved by Forbes, and the whistle sounded with the score standing—

Corinthians, 1 goal; V.R.C., 0.

## HONGKONG'S OPIUM QUESTION.

SIR HENRY BLAKE'S VIEWS.

Sir Henry Blake's letter to the Times, of which a brief abstract summary was published a month ago, was as follows:

Dealing with the Colonial Office Vote in Committee of Supply, Mr. Lytton called attention to the mandate from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Hongkong that all opium diwans must be closed. The Hongkong Press has shown the irritation provoked by the evidence given with somewhat brutal frankness that the Government of Crown Colonies must not expect the respectful consideration that is given to local views in self-governing Colonies, even to the extent of previous investigation on the spot before instructions are issued that profoundly affect the well-being of the Colony. By order of the Governor of Hongkong papers have been prepared by Mr. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, a distinguished Chinese scholar, and one of the ablest of the Civil servants of the Crown, that ought to be in the hands of every member of Parliament who is interested in the anti-opium crusade. He has dealt with the question of opium smoking in China and in Hongkong. According to the best available information, about 1 per cent. of the 40,000,000 of Chinese smoke opium; but of the 39,000,000 of Szechuan province, where 61 per cent. of the Chinese opium is grown, of which crop 91 per cent. is consumed in the province, it is calculated that 4.4 per cent. of the population are opium smokers.

The population of Hongkong, exclusive of the new territory, was in 1906 318,903, the number of males and females over 15 years of age being 262,354. The opium farmer has heretofore sold opium to the diwans only, the licenses of which retail it to the general public. The closing of the diwans will not prevent the opium farmer from selling opium direct to the public for private consumption. These diwans are licensed by the opium farmer, and are as diverse in their surroundings and management as are the music-halls and public-houses of London. There are a number of diwans, in one of which prepared opium is sold and consumed, 108 in the first class, and 93 of the second. Mr. Clementi's figures show that the number who smoke diwans is 7,223. The number who smoke prepared opium in diwans is 7,237, and of those who smoke prepared opium outside diwans is 10,844.

The order that all opium diwans must be closed involves a loss to the opium farmer of \$400,000 per annum, to which extent, plus compensation for breach of contract, the revenue of the colony must shrink, and this at a time when trade is languishing and revenue decreasing, while the demands for health expenditure for sanitary and other purposes increase, and the estimate for the Kowloon railway has been exceeded. An alarming extent. Hongkong will not rich, therefore His Majesty's Government, aware that there may be trouble threatens, will probably remit an equal amount of the compulsory military contribution absorbing one-fifth of the revenue, but in justice such a remission should be granted.

The result of the closing of the diwans will be to drive the diwan smokers from the diwans, which were well conducted, to their homes, where the young will all the more quickly learn their fathers' vices. It must be remembered that opium smoking is not a convivial habit, and save for the slight additional trouble, a man does not smoke as thoroughly on his own as he does in that of the diwan. Is the game worth the candle? And if the opium stimulant be abandoned, what will take its place? Samson's Morphia?



## PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 31.

A "COURT JOURNAL" FOR THE PRESIDENT.  
The idea of bringing out a "Presse Presidentielle" or "Court Journal" for the use of M. Fallières is not new. Something of the kind was attempted some years ago, but without success. However, considering the excellent work which has been, and continues to be, done by President Fallières, the idea has once more been revived, in the hope that this time it will meet with greater national support. When M. Thiers was President of the Republic he had no official journal, though several talented Press men, such as Hector Pessard, were supposed to be inspired more or less by the Head of the State. Under Marshal MacMahon, several journals were admitted to the confidence of his entourage. "Le Petit" was a paper which no longer existed; the late President Grévy's favourite daily journal, and in consequence of this was for a long time credited with being the organ of the then President. Journalists had very little to do while M. Grévy was President, for the seldom left Paris, save to go to his country home, Mont-aux-Bois. M. Grévy was a strict money-saving President and did not travel for this reason, while at the Elysées everything was conducted on the most economical lines. Candles replaced gas and electric light even as those (among whom was the writer) who attended his Presidential balls and receptions knew to their cost. Many an evening dress as well as toilettes was spoilt in consequence of the dripping tallow.

It was quite delightful when President Carnot was nominated; he was the friend of journalists, treated them in right royal fashion, and gave them plenty to do in the way of travelling about. Whether they travelled in the Presidential train or not their presence was always acknowledged. Those who were privileged and were allowed to travel by the same train as the President—a selection had of course to be made in consequence of the number of places reserved for newspaper men in the Presidential train being necessarily limited—soon ignored their less fortunate colleagues. The privileged formed themselves into a clique from whose ranks others were rigorously excluded. This is the origin of what is now known as "La Presse Presidentielle," and which it is proposed to reconstruct on entirely new lines. Among the privileged were many who never sent a line to their paper though accompanying the President in his various journeys and participating in all kinds of receptions, fêtes &c., given in his honour. As a result of their continual association with the cortege of the President, they finally acquired at the Elysées a sort of semi-official status, while their friends at court did not forget French journalists when a vacancy occurred in a Government Office. The "Temps" is still the official organ of the French Government, and that it is likely to remain the only official organ and "court journal." Correspondents of leading foreign journals in Paris, as well as the Editors of the principal Paris newspapers seldom, if ever, experience trouble in their request for invitations to accompany the President of the French Republic, provided there is sufficient accommodation as a matter of course.

## THE LABOUR TROUBLES.

A fierce labour war has been declared by the workmen of the suburbs of Paris. For some months there has been a strike at Draville-Vigneux and Villeneuve—two towns about fifteen miles outside Paris—of navvies and bricklayers, two strikers being killed in an encounter with the troops last week. As a protest against this the workmen connected with the building trades of this City went out on strike yesterday for twenty-four hours only. By train, tramcar, in all sorts of vehicles as well as on foot the Paris workmen descended on the two named towns in thousands, for the purpose of joining the men on strike, with the result that fierce fighting took place between the men behind hastily-erected barricades and the troops. The casualties were many. So serious is the situation that the twenty-four hours' strike of the Paris workmen—a carefully planned affair—is indeed but the beginning of a real industrial war between worker and capitalist. In yesterday's terrible fighting which did not, however, last very long, both sides suffered severely. The strikers pelted the soldiers with stones and all sorts of missiles, including water-bottles, glasses, syphons, chairs for which the cafés were ransacked, as they charged the rioters. The dragons and cuirassiers were at the mercy of the strikers at one time, owing to their being unable to follow the rioters up the railway embankment; they were forced to remain below until reinforcements arrived. While below they were pelted and again pelted with stones and revolver shots. As soon as General Viviani arrived with more cavalry, he at once gave the order to the men to dismount and scale the embankment. Fighting was exceptionally severe for some hours, until finally the soldiers were masters of the place, but not until many were killed and wounded on both sides. The exact number of killed is not as yet known, as the dead were quickly carried away by their comrades. Yesterday was but a skirmish, and a series of fights is promised in which many must again be killed and wounded on both sides unfortunately.

## LUNATIC AND MUSIC.

The various experiments made in French lunatic asylums to test music and its influence on the inmates have not altogether been satisfactory. Indeed, it has been found that beyond brightening the lives of those who suffer from the terrible malady of madness, its efficiency as a treatment, properly speaking, is regarded in France as very restricted. Dr. Sérurier, (and he is a serious man as his name implies) the eminent specialist, head of the

Villa-Eward asylum, declares that it is nearly a century since experiments were first made at Charenton (the Bédam of Paris) with the object of testing the value of music as a cure for mental infirmities. But they gave no very hopeful result. The doctor does not, however, deny the fact that people who are afflicted with madness are fond of music. On the contrary, he declares, it charms them, and they listen with evident pleasure to the strains of a musical instrument, forgetting for the time being the fixed idea that is the cause of all their troubles. But the most that can be said for music is that it amuses them; it does not cure. The influence of harmony ceases as soon as the music comes to an end. While the attention of the afflicted is concentrated on the subject in hand they are reasonable thinking beings, but even should they become accomplished musicians or artists they do not cease to be mad.

## FEEDING A BABY WITH PINE.

For some time M. and Mme. Pelon, of Saumur, noticed that their 18-months-old baby was wasting away but it was not till yesterday that the cause of the trouble was discovered. Mme. Pelon became suspicious of the nurse, who, (of course) at first declared that she was in no way to blame for the baby's ill-health. Finally, she confessed that she had given the baby pine! Six have been recovered from the child's body so far, but it will be some time before the doctors will be able to declare it out of danger. The nurse, who was at once arrested, has been sent to a lunatic asylum to be examined, as she is considered mad.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

President Fallières, who has thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Northern Europe and not least to Royal where he met the Czar and talked over business with him, as did King Edward a few weeks ago, has added to his popularity by presenting the Czar's son with a complete electric railway, with stations, tunnels, viaducts, and engines and trains, all worked by means of an ingenious electric device. This most acceptable toy which cost nearly 10,000 francs, has completely delighted the Emperor's son, who in returning the thanks to President Fallières, expressed the hope that when he grew up, his father would allow him to come and see him in Paris. The French are delighted with the warm reception accorded to their beloved President not only in Russia but in Denmark &c. while, from a political point of view, the result is a foregone conclusion for France.

## THE LATEST FIXING MACHINE.

France bids fair to lead in aeroplanes. M. Bousson-Bonjean is about to conduct some most interesting and novel experiments at Issy-les-Moulineaux, with an aeroplane which he has invented, and which he claims is nothing more or less than a practical passenger carrier, the chassis being based on the plan of an automobile with plenty of room in the interior. There are six sets of wings on superposed planes, the upward movement being obtained by two sets, placed on a long projecting "V" shaped bow, which also contains the helm. The total weight of the machine is about 4 cwt.

## FRENCH HIGHWAYS.

The question of the future of the roads of France is considered so serious that it is to form the subject of a special congress international de la route—to be held in Paris in October next, at the Ministry of the Public Works. The advent of the motor-car has set a new problem for the solution of those responsible for the maintenance of the highways of Europe. In the days of coaches, and diligences the old roads were sufficient for all purposes, but the up-to-date motor car, with its ponderous weight and its steel-studded tyres, wears havoc with the surface of the roads. Some means will have to be found of resisting the wear and tear which the modern means of locomotion has so enormously augmented. It is precisely for this purpose that the Congress will be held. As everyone who has travelled extensively in Europe is aware, France is the country which possesses the best roads. Her reputation in this respect is rapidly declining, through no fault of her own, since they are maintained as well as ever. Motoring has completely ruined French roads as it has done those of other countries. It is for the members of the forthcoming Congress to suggest a remedy which, if practical and not too expensive, will be gladly acted upon.

## PARIS REFORMING.

Paris is at last reforming and is becoming a moral city. The proceedings recently taken against certain Variety directors and artists for nude exhibitions has resulted in the sentencing of the director of a Montmartre establishment to three months' imprisonment. Two of his artists were also sentenced to 15 days and a 50 franc fine, but have benefited by La Loi Brasseur, or First Offenders' Act, which is equivalent to an acquittal.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—  
On the 2nd at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer continues to fall slowly over S.W. Japan and the Loochoos.

Pressure remains somewhat low over the Pacific between Mexico, China and the Bonins, and probably a depression is developing to the S.E. of the Loochoos.

The area of high pressure remains over N.E. Japan, and the normal is still exceeded along the China coast.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate N.W. and W. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.20 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
N.W. and W. winds, light or moderate; fair.  
N.E. winds, moderate.  
Same as No. 1.  
Same as No. 1.  
Same as No. 1.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Tokoro Maru* (Bomby Line) left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult., and is expected here on the 6th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Komakura Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 2nd inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

## THE POSITION OF SHIPPING.

The following particulars are taken from Messrs. H. B. Moss and Co.'s circular dated Liverpool, August 1:—  
The anticipations as to the prospects of steam shipping and shipbuilding predicted in our last semi-annual circular have been more than fulfilled; but unsatisfactory as they were then, they are far worse to-day. In fact during the half century we have been accustomed to write these lines, the times we are now passing through are the worst on record. In former years these cycles of depression in shipping were not so universally felt, for in some parts of the world payable employment was obtainable. All this has arisen, first, through the recent financial crisis in America, which adversely affected commerce in all directions, and set nearly everything on the downward grade; then we have had the record building of tonnage during recent years, together with ill-considered legislation as to increased freights; then, lastly, the disappointing harvest abroad, which coming together have contributed to bring about the present state of affairs.

The amount of mercantile tonnage under construction on June 30 last was about 800,000 tons, being fully 450,000 tons less than a year ago, and is the lowest total recorded since 1896, and should indicate that the amount of new tonnage to be turned out in the United Kingdom this year at about 1,200,000 tons, which, compared with 2,000,000 tons in 1897, and about 1,800,000 tons in 1902, should amply illustrate the situation.

## HONGKONG HYPNOTISED.

## SINGAPORE PRESS CRITICISM.

The Singapore Free Press has the following editorial on August 27th:—

Sir Henry Blake's letter on the opium proposals for Hongkong, is described by the "Times" of Ceylon as a right and left hander, and the journal adds "If Hongkong has a hard time in front of it, but we can imagine that the Colony will make some effort towards compensation after the Governor's plain hint to 'agitate, agitate, agitate.'"  
That is all very well, so far as it goes. But the unfortunate thing about Hongkong is that no matter how good its case all its protest and agitations are, as a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, for the simple but all-sufficient reason that the Hongkong public has been content to remain passive and unarmoured, and has studiously neglected to provide itself with the only machinery by which it can hope to influence the Colonial Office, or even show that it is in earnest about anything. Hongkong's chief misfortune appears to lie in the fact of the existence of the China Association, a comprehensive body that concerns itself with the general commercial and political interests of Britain in China, and also has lately affiliated to itself the interests of Britain with Japan through a closer association between the China Association and the Japan Association. But nowhere in all this do the relations between Hongkong as a Crown Colony and the Colonial Office or the Imperial Government have the least place. As a Crown Colony, in so far as the possession of any political leverage that may be brought to bear in Downing Street, unofficial Hongkong simply has no more existence than the child unborn. Downing Street knows the Governor of Hongkong and his Executive Council, and to a less extent the Legislative Council. But the official majority on that body makes the opinion of the Legislative Council of State, ever from time to time the Secretary of State desires it to be. Nowhere can that be seen more clearly than in the presumption of Col. Seely that all the respectable opinion in Hongkong on the opium suppression business, would be found to be in agreement with that of the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard, and Sir Frederick Lugard's opinion would necessarily be whatever the Colonial Office dictated it to be. It has been seen that public opinion in Hongkong, so long as the relations between the Colony and the Secretary of State are in the hands of the Unofficials, and the press, sometimes—if Downing Street chooses to notice it, which it does not as a rule—behaves in quite obstreperous fashion. But if Hongkong will take the honest opinion of those who have regretted its helplessness as a Crown Colony of British citizen this is no more effective than the traditional method of Chinese warfare by making faces and beating drums. What Hongkong has to do if it really desires to make the influence of the Secretary of State felt directly by the Secretary of State is to fashion for itself a weapon whose grip shall be in Hongkong and whose hammer-head shall be in London. What can the China Association know or care about the Crown Colony of Hongkong? Nothing. Downing Street is out of the picture so far as that body is concerned, although in almost every branch of the activities of the China Association that body may well ask the Foreign Office to look after its interests. It has been mentioned to us that in some quarters in Hongkong, where a sort of claim to a monopoly of representation of public interests is tacitly asserted, there would be displeasure at the formation of any body that would venture to express public opinion that did not take its cue to speak or remain silent from the group indicated. If that be the state of things in Hongkong the sooner it is ended the better for the welfare of the Colony. But that has been the representation made to us as the explanation why Hongkong has never created for itself, as a Crown Colony and that alone, any machinery that might form the medium of approach to the Secretary of State without any official intermediary, the resident members of the Hongkong Association in London being the branch charged with the duty of making representations to the Secretary of State direct, through the Department charged with the administration of the Eastern Ocean Colonies. If ever there was a time in the history of Hongkong when such a body was needed it is now, when so large a proportion of the Colony's revenue is endangered by the surrender of the Home Government to the agitation of a parliamentary oligarchy. We have in a previous article shown how simply and effectively such an Association can be initiated. What is it that the Hongkongers, alone of the Eastern Ocean Colonies, neglect to do? We deplore the chance of such an organisation because until Hongkong arms herself as we suggest there can be no means of cooperation between Hongkong and other Crown Colonies even if there is a common grievance to redress or a common policy to support.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

(FROM CRYLON PAPERS.)

## THE HOARDED WEALTH OF INDIA.

London, August 17th.  
In a long letter to *The Times* Sir Ernest Cassel urges the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry composed of European and Indian financiers, to ascertain to what extent Indians can be induced to invest their savings in State or industrial enterprises. The hoarded wealth of India, Sir Ernest says, has been estimated at three hundred millions sterling, and is increasing by eleven millions yearly. He writes with especial reference to railways.  
*The Times*, in a leading article, discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the proposal. It thinks that the present moment is hardly propitious for such a delicate enquiry.

## FIRE IN A DUTCH STEAMER.

London, August 17th.  
A fire broke out on the Dutch steamer "Amstelland," carrying 290 passengers from South America to Portugal, France, and Holland. Despite the efforts of the captain panic ensued, and twenty passengers boarded the life-boats. One who was demented on the ropes, and all were precipitated into the sea. Six were drowned, and others clung to the vessel and were taken on board again, when the fire was extinguished.

## ESPERANTO CONGRESS AT DRESDEN.

London, August 17th.  
An Esperanto Congress has opened at Dresden in the presence of the representative of the King of Saxony and delegates from various Governments. Cheering for some minutes greeted the inventor, M. Zamenhof. The delegates dwelt on Esperanto as the world-language.

## THE CAPTAIN OF KOEPENICK.

London, August 18th.  
The famous so-called Captain of Koepenick, who has been released owing to ill-health, is the object of universal attention. He has been the recipient of subscriptions amounting already to £250.

## ASIATIC QUESTION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

London, August 18th.  
A telegram from Johannesburg states that Mr. Gandhi's son has been sentenced to a month's hard labour for refusing to comply with the Magistrate's order to leave the Colony.

The Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Johannesburg states that Mr. Gandhi met the Governor at and Opposition Leaders yesterday. It is believed that a compromise was reached by which the Registration Act will not be repealed but will not be enforced.

A telegram from Pretoria states that following yesterday's meeting between the Asiatic leaders and Messrs. R. H. and Smuts, the Voluntary Registration Validation Bill has been withdrawn, and the registration question has been referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

A telegram from Johannesburg states that the Porose immigrant who was sentenced to a month's hard labour on the 20th July, for being without a permit and refusing to leave the Transvaal, has been released and deported to the Natal border.

A conference of 200 Indian delegates held to-day considered the terms of registration, and a compromise was concluded pending the Government's definite terms of settlement. The proceedings were private. The status of educated Asiatics is the principal stumbling block.

## TRAGIC OCCURRENCE IN DUBLIN.

London, August 18th.  
Mr. Ennis, the new Assistant Under-Secretary of Ireland, has been thrown from his jenneting cart in Dublin and killed.

## THE SPRINGFIELD RACE WAR.

London, August 18th.  
An extraordinary sequel to the Springfield race war in that the negro accused of assaulting the white woman who identified him as her molester has conclusively proved his innocence. It was an allegation that started the uproar. The police have now released the negro.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TRIP TO AFRICA.

London, August 18th.  
A telegram from Washington says that seven thousand applications have been received at the White House from hunters, cooks, and guides, to accompany President Roosevelt on his African trip.

## THE KOCH INSTITUTE.

London, August 19th.  
The Kaiser has granted to the Koch Institute £5,000 to combat tuberculosis.

## THE KHEWIE AT CONSTAN-TINOPLE.

London, August 19th.  
The Grand Vizier Tewfik yesterday visited the Khedive who to-day called on the British Ambassador.

## ENGLISH CRICKET.

London, August 19th.  
Hampshire has beaten Gloucestershire by nine wickets.  
Middlesex has beaten North by an innings and 69.  
The match between Yorkshire and Worcestershire has been abandoned.  
Essex beat Northamptonshire by an innings and seventy.  
Lancashire beat Leicestershire by ten wickets.  
The match between Sussex and Warwickshire was drawn.  
Surrey has beaten Kent by an innings and 318 runs.

## MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

London, August 20th.  
Austria has sent a favourable reply to the recent Bulgarian demand for a speedy action with regard to Macedonian reforms should be deferred in view of the events in Turkey. The reply adds that Austria can only rejoice if the new régime secures to all Turkish subjects equal rights.

## A "YOUNG EGYPT" PARTY FORMED.

London, August 20th.  
Advices from Cairo state that a "Young Egyptian" movement has arisen in Egypt.

## THE FAMOUS D.C. L. GINS.

"OLD TOM" AND "DRY"

UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.

PRICE PER DOZEN

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WINE, SPIRIT &amp; CIGAR MERCHANTS,

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

London, August 20th.  
The Lancashire cotton spinners have given notice of a five per cent. reduction in wages. Should the operatives not accept the reduction there will be a lock-out affecting thirty-six million spindles.  
The reduction of wages will affect considerably over 150,000 operatives. The Emergency Committee of the Masters' Federation is recommended another fortnight's short-time in September.

## DINIZULU BREAKS A BLOOD VESSEL.

London, August 20th.  
Reuter wires from Pietermaritzburg that Dinizulu has broken a blood vessel. His condition is serious, but not critical.

## PLAGUE AT PORT FLORENCE.

London, August 20th.  
Reuter wires from Mombassa that plague has broken out at Port Florence.  
The Uganda Railway has consequently been obliged to discontinue booking freight to the lake ports, owing to the lack of labour.

## BRITISH BATTLESHIPS COLLISION.

London, August 21st.  
H. M. S. "Venus" is at present repairing at Portsmouth as a result of a mishap at Quebec during the Tormentorian Celebration. The battleship "Russell" drifted on to the "Venus" stern striking the muzzle of one of the latter's six-inch guns which acted as a buffer. The gun mountings were smashed, but a serious accident was averted.

## WIFE SELLING IN CHINA.

A Hongkong correspondent writes as follows to the "Pail Mall Gazette":—  
I saw you not so long ago an account of how the Chinese women of Canton had held an unprecedented meeting in support of the boycott of Japanese goods, and how there were ten thousand wives and daughters present, imbibing hatred of Japan and the spirit of the Western suffragette at the same time.

Since then the Chinese husbands have ruled their indignant wives in allowing their womenfolk such unwelcome liberty, for there has been a spirit of rebellion in hitherto pacific households, and in at least fifty cases the wives and other female members of the domestic circles of Canton have deserted their tyrant men, no more they will be subject to the tyrant man, no more. Thus the Western spirit enlarging the sphere of China, where hitherto the women kept sedulously in the background.

This state of affairs is not merely estimated in its extent or imaginary in its origin. The courts are proving that. For the police have traced some of the absconding ladies, and have in the majority of cases been received with a volley of declarations in the sense I have indicated.

So several wives have appeared in the police-courts to show cause why they should not return, and incidentally revelations have been made that stand in queer contrast with the modern rebellion. They have sworn that they will not return, and would sooner face death, and at the same time they have initiated a custom of sale and barter of wives and women generally that has attracted wide attention.

Not merely women have been sold from one man to another, but women have themselves indulged in matrimony in the actual terms of the mart, one woman selling herself to four husbands at the rate of thirty dollars each time. The husband died within a short time and she then sold herself again.

Wherever the magistrates find that kindness and advice are all that are needed to bring about a reconciliation, no punishment is inflicted, but in several cases a term of imprisonment and other penalties have been meted out to make an example in view of the independent number of desertions by wives, it being difficult to know where the end of the trouble will be.

The women declare that they are merely taking their natural share in the awakening of China, but the men are pessimistic, and declare that once the permanent peace of the Chinese home has been ruptured there can be no complete satisfaction again. They, like many men in the West under similar difficulties, put it all down to the spread of modern education. And they are angry the women were allowed out to demonstrate in Canton.

## IS THE GOVERNOR THE KING'S REPRESENTATIVE?

Says the "Ceylon Morning Leader" of the 6th August:—  
Such a question may appear to be devoid of even academic interest, for until yesterday it never entered into the head of any reasonable person to dispute the fact that H. B. the Governor of Ceylon is the representative of the Sovereign, within the four corners of this Island. But the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Wood Renton on Tuesday, discloses the startling and unsettling fact that "the Governor does not even represent the Sovereign generally, having only the function delegated to him by the terms of his Commission and he is only the officer to execute the specific powers with which that Commission clothes him." So that His Excellency cannot claim to be the representative of His Majesty the King in any sense of that phrase which the law will recognize. And yet successive Governors have repeatedly declared to the unsuspecting people of Ceylon, the exact contrary, and the loyal attachment and respect of succeeding generations of the people have been secured for the person and office of the Governor upon the basis of those declarations. The present case arose out of the question: how far does a subject addressing a petition to the Governor of the land enjoy immunity from prosecution? It transpired that no longer ago than last month a proclamation had appeared in the Government Gazette cautioning petitioners against false statements, and at the same time expressly

## ECZEMA COVERED FACE AND CHEST

Little Boy Suffered Very Badly—  
Under Medical Care for Weeks—  
Became Steadily Worse—Doctor  
Said It Would Last for Years—  
One Box of Cuticura Cured Him.

## MOTHER RECOMMENDS CUTICURA TO FRIENDS

"Two years ago my little son was suffering very badly from eczema. I took him to a doctor who attended him some weeks and still he got worse. Some completely covered his face and chest. Being dissatisfied with his treatment, I took him to another. I tried his remedies and still my boy grew worse. The doctor also told me that the eczema would not go away for years. One morning I saw an advertisement of Cuticura and made up my mind, then and there, to give it a trial. I purchased one box of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap. After using them the first few days I saw a great change. The eczema was completely gone in three weeks. We still have some of the Ointment left and continue to use Cuticura Soap. I have always done my best to advertise Cuticura to my friends, which I feel my duty. Mrs. Evelyn Duke, 39, London Road, Staines, Middlesex, July 3, 1902." Send to nearest dealer for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

## SANATIVE

Antiseptic Cleansing is Best Accomplished by Cuticura.  
Women, especially mothers, find Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills the surest, sweetest, and most effective remedies for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands, for the treatment of inflammatory and ulcerative conditions, for restoring to health, strength, and beauty pale, weak, nervous, prematurely faded, run-down women. A single box often cures. Depot: London, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C. 4. Paris, 10, rue de la Harpe. Australia, R. Brown & Co., Sydney; South Africa, London, Ltd., Cape Town; India, The Anglo-Siam Dispensary, Calcutta.

concerning their inalienable "Right of appeal to His Majesty's Representative" in the person of the Governor. This is a declaration by Sir Henry McCallum himself, and he surely knows whether or not he has the right to permeate the people of Ceylon that he is, in this Island, "His Majesty's Representative." The learned Judge's solution of this difficulty is that not even the Governor can arrogate to himself an official capacity which his Commission does not confer upon him, and this does not settle the point at all. His Excellency knows the terms of his Commission. The learned Judge confesses that he does not know those terms. But whatever the terms of the Commission may be, the fact remains that the Governor has declared that he is the King's Representative. He has distinctly represented himself as occupying this position. Are we to be persuaded that he has been guilty of misrepresentation and that he is in default with a long line of predecessors in Ceylon and with every Governor of every British Colony? And supposing this startling inference is correct, are the people whom the Governor rules to suffer the consequences of a misrepresentation imposed upon them in the name of the King? Viewed in every light of common sense and reason, the proposition laid down at Halsbury seems monstrous and subversive of every conception which governs the relations between the ruler and the ruled in this country.

## THE "INDOMITABLE'S" RECORD.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.  
Though there is not sufficient material with which to make correct comparisons between the performance of the Indomitable and records of the Lusitania, the routes being so different, the following table, showing the speed of the cruiser, compared with the fastest liners, is of interest:—

	Distance.	Average Time.
	Knots.	per hour.
Indomitable	1,634	24.8
Lusitania	2,891	25.01
Mauretania	2,890	24.96

The following is a comparison of the vessels in size and engine power:—

	Indomitable.	Lusitania.
Length	530 feet.	790 feet.
Breadth	73 feet.	82 feet.
Displacement	17,250 tons.	33,000 tons.
Horse-power	41,000 tons.	70,000 tons.
Engines	4 s.c. turbine.	4 s.c. turbine.

The Indomitable's run was, of course, calculated from Belle Isle, where she got out into the open ocean, after threading her way down the St. Lawrence, and she covered only about 2,000 miles at sea, whereas the Lusitania, from Sandy Hook, the distance is as much as 2,880 miles. On July 8th the Lusitania steamed 648 knots in day, an average of 25.43, and for four hours—if not for a longer period—the Indomitable has beaten this. The best passage by the Lusitania was on the westward course, when she did the journey at an average of just under 25 knots. Consequently the Indomitable has not only approached the record of this Atlantic liner, built only for speed, but has made the best four-hour run ever accomplished by anything larger than torpedo craft.







## BANKS

**HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK**  
The Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. Interest on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 12th January 1907.

**NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK**  
(Netherlands India Commercial Bank)  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (\$1,250,000)  
Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (\$800,000)  
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,200,517.87 (\$183,370)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
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THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the Rate of 2 1/2 per annum on the Daily Balances.  
On Fixed Deposit: 12 months 4 1/2 per annum do. 6 do. 3 1/2 do. 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

C. WOLDRING Manager,  
No. 16, Des V. Road Central,  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908.

**THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED**  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid-up) Yen 5,000,000  
Reserve Fund Yen 930,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

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**HONGKONG OFFICE:**  
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D. TOIDOW, Manager,  
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.**

CAPITAL PAID UP Gold \$3,250,000, = about Mex. \$7,322,222  
RESERVE FUND Gold \$3,250,000, = about Mex. \$7,322,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

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For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "  
For 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.  
W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.  
Hongkong 8th April, 1908.

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS: ... \$15,000,000  
STERLING ... \$15,000,000  
SILVER ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS \$15,000,000

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H. L. Tomkins, Esq.

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Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908.

## BANKS

**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... \$1,500,000  
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000  
PAID-UP ... 625,000  
RESERVE FUND ... 210,000

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EVAN ORMISTON, Manager.  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1908.

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" " " 6 " " " "

" " " 8 " " " "

" " " 10 " " " "

" " " 12 " " " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th March 1908.

**NEDERLANDSCHE HANDELS-MAATSCHAPPIJ.**

(Netherlands Trading Society).  
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,834.84 (about \$478,407)

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HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

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On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balances.

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" " " 6 do. 3 1/2 do.

" " " 3 do. 3 1/2 do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

**DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.**

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT

DIRECTOR DER DISCONT-UND-GESAMTSCHAFT BERLIN.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

**THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$1,200,000

RESERVE FUND ... \$1,200,000

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For 6 " 3 1/2 " " "

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JOHN ARMSTRONG, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1908.

## 6,000 MILES BY WIRELESS.

MR. MARCONI'S GREAT PROJECT.

Mr. Marconi explained to an interviewer last month the wonders of the wireless telegraphy installation on H. M. cruiser "Indomitable," which maintained continuous communication with the shore during her record crossing of the Atlantic with the Prince of Wales. The King and the Princess used the system to exchange messages with the Prince during the voyage.

The installation on the "Indomitable," which is a combination of my own patents and improvements in power elaborated by the Admiralty officials, is, I believe, the most perfect upon any vessel in the world," Mr. Marconi said. "The message which the cruiser flashed over 1,800 miles of water, and which was safely received at Scilly, constitutes a record, so far as I am aware, in ship-to-shore transmission. The powerful installation upon such great ships as the Mauretania and Lusitania has a radius of but from 300 to 400 miles.

"The Admiralty communicated with me, and we put at its service our two long-distance stations at Clifton, in Ireland, and Glace Bay, in Canada. This was necessary because the present installation at the Admiralty is designed only for communication around the home coastlines, and has not a radius of more than 300 miles. Even with this comparatively limited area, the Admiralty could send messages to a fleet lying off the coast of Denmark, in the North Sea, in the Bay of Biscay, off Land's End, or upon the north coast of Ireland.

"On the outward voyage the 'Indomitable' kept in touch with Clifton until she lost the range of this station. Then the messages were sent right on to Glace Bay, and from there were re-transmitted to Clifton. This process was reversed on the homeward voyage. She could receive our messages direct throughout the voyage owing to the greater power of the land stations.

The exchange of messages between the Prince and members of the Royal Family, explained Mr. Marconi, was constant. Particularly numerous were those which passed between the Prince and Princess. All were transmitted in cipher. The King, both from London and from Goodwood, sent messages to the Prince and received replies. "Although his Royal Highness was thousands of miles away upon the ocean he was able to hold communication with the members of his family all the time," added Mr. Marconi.

The inventor does not consider that the wonderful achievement marks any limit of wireless telegraphy. "At Clifton, in Italy, we are erecting an even more powerful station than those at Clifton and Glace Bay. It is destined to have a transmitting radius of 6,000 miles. "It should soon be possible for a single warship, or for a fleet, to receive wireless instructions from the Admiralty, via one or more high-power stations, when cruising in any part of our hemisphere. And in the future it should not be impossible to send and receive a wireless message in any part of the globe.

The Admiralty had, added Mr. Marconi, made full use of the wireless station at Whitehall during the recent manoeuvres. "Constant messages passed between London and units of the fleet. "Almost every day now wireless instructions and reports are flashing from Whitehall to Portsmouth and Dover and back again."

## CLOUD BURSTS IN NORTHERN CHINA.

A correspondent writes to the *Shanghai Mercury*.

There were for a long time fears entertained that drought would spoil the entire harvest of the northern parts of China Province, but during August, at a rather late moment rain set in, which gave hopes for better expectations. Unfortunately, however, the rain never ceased for in several parts of this province in addition to which during the last weeks such heavy cloud bursts came which even more than the rain itself did much to ruin the crops.

Along the line of the Imperial Railway of North China. The service had to be stopped entirely for one day on the upper part of Lanhow. The rain was tremendous in this section; for a decade no such masses of water have streamed down from heaven as was observed the last few days. In Tangshan, where the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company is, and where the establishment of the Cement works recently was completed, the water was a small river which has a fifteen feet embankment suddenly inundated the whole surrounding country, putting part of the Cement works under water and stopping the machinery. In Peitaiho communication with the railway was impossible as there ran a stream several feet deep over the road which leads from the station to the seashore. The water rose to such height and flowed in such force that in the larger sections of the Province, especially around Lanhow and Changt where the pretty fruit orchards and the whole harvest has been destroyed. Great trees which were cut down the hill towards the railroad embankment damaged the corner pillars of the Shihmen bridge in the Lanhow section which necessitated the stoppage of the Railway service. However, Mr. Kinder went up at once and also Engineer Cox left for the endangered section and within 24 hours the service could be opened with temporary technical preparations over the Shihmen bridge.

**THE JUBILEE OF CROWN RULE IN INDIA.**

The *Madras Mail* understands it to be now pretty definitely settled that, whatever form the official celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the taking over of India by the Crown may assume next November, there will be no large and costly gathering such as the Delhi Durbar held by Lord Lytton and Lord Curzon on similar occasions in the past. Lord Minto will probably be in Agra about the date of the anniversary of the promulgation of the late Queen's proclamation, viz., on the 1st November, as he passes through that place on his way to Lucknow on tour, and he will, no doubt, meet the Chiefs as usual; but it is recognized that with widespread famine, barely ended in Upper India, any arrangements such as those for a big Durbar, which would necessarily entail heavy expense upon the participants, would be entirely out of place. Beyond this, nothing has been settled, and the rumour which has found publication that the occasion is to be made one for the announcement of the Connells Extension Scheme and other popular concessions is premature. It is very likely, indeed, that the Government will announce at the time, and the Secretary of State will, therefore, be required to bring them into effect. The reasons which apply to a General Durbar apply also to any large military concentration, and at present arranged, no manoeuvres will be in November nearer to Agra than the Kalka-Umbla tract, where usual Cavalry training operations are to be held.

## COLONEL SEELY ON ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons on July 31st Mr. Seely (Conservative, Min.) called attention to the report of Mr. Mackenzie King as the result of his mission to Great Britain to consult with the British authorities upon the immigration of Asiatics into Canada. The question of Asiatic immigration was one to which the House would have to give the most careful consideration.

Colonel Seely said although Mr. Mackenzie King's report showed that he himself realized that the diplomatic considerations involved were so delicate that one must speak with restraint, it was, nevertheless, important that there should be the fullest discussion on the matter. The difficulties arose in consequence of the immigration into Canada, not only of Indians, but other Asiatics and especially with regard to Japanese and Chinese immigration. He would not dwell on the Japanese immigration, because the Japanese Government had agreed to restrict emigration as far as possible, and had shown the most friendly desire to co-operate with the Canadian Government and our own Government. (Hear, hear.) But in the general question might he appeal to the House not to adopt any superior attitude in this matter—not to say, as people were tempted to say, "Surely all men in the Empire are equal," and not to hold too closely to the right of a man to say "Civis Romanus Sum," and being a citizen of the Empire, I can go where I please," said that any attempt to exclude a citizen of the Empire was unjust and must be resented by the Imperial Government. It was easy to utter these very proper sentiments because we had no corresponding dangers in this country. Not only had we no menace of the kind, but objections were raised at the slightest suggestion of Asiatic immigration. He had heard a statement from his right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade that he was proposing to take action in regard to the increase of Chinese seamen in British ships. He did not say we ought not to take these objections, but he said we did, and, therefore, we ought not to take a superior attitude against the colonies who found themselves confronted with far more urgent danger. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend was quite right. The outward extension of Asiatics was not likely to diminish, but there were indications in the Colonial Office, and he understood, also in the India Office, that there was plenty of work in India for able-bodied men to do, and that the tendency towards extension was confined only to certain areas. He admitted, however, that the matter was of urgent importance. Notwithstanding the temporary abandonment of the doctrine of *Civis Romanus Sum*, there is reason why they should not regard it as a complete disaster. He would remind the House of a better Latin saying—*Homo sum, humani nil a me alienum puto*. (Cheers.) In English he would say, "God made all men in His own image, and therefore all men are my kith and kin." Speaking on behalf of the Government, he declared that they admitted that if a self-governing colony decided that they must exclude a certain class of persons, the Home Government could not interfere. Why was there anything contrary to the best doctrines in that assumption? He would ask those who considered it a cruel doctrine to reflect on the words of Herbert Spencer. "I am," Herbert Spencer said, "entirely in favour of the policy of excluding Asiatics from America or restricting them within the narrow limits, and for this reason—if they come in large numbers either they will mix with the population or they will not. In the latter event they will ultimately become, if not slaves, practically in the position of slaves. In either event difficulties must arise, and in the long run immense social disorganization." The Government had no wish or intention of interfering with our self-governing colonies in regard to the policy of exclusion.

Sir G. Parker commended the Government for taking the right view in appealing to the colonies and in conferring with them.

## HOW TO LIVE TO BE NINETY.

LORD WEMYSS' RULES FOR HEALTHY OLD AGE.

The youngest old man in Great Britain, the Earl of Wemyss, celebrated his ninetieth birthday last month by working—if possible—a little harder than usual.

Lord Wemyss spent his birthday, which was supposed to have been a half-holiday for him, at Pipers' Hall, the seat of Lord Middleton, near Godalming, but he was robbed of his expected "day off" after all.

The morning post brought a shoal of congratulatory messages and letters relating to the political and national matters in which he takes such an active interest. Telegrams next began to arrive every few minutes, and Lord Wemyss answered them all with his own hand. Then came a stream of callers on business, and so the "holiday" passed away.

Young Wemyss, as his friends call him, has always been a hard worker, and so he did not realize that his ninetieth day of life was over until it was too late to go out for a long tramp over the Surrey hills.

Lord Wemyss was still busy when a press representative called to see him, but he found time to send a message to those who would keep young. He is himself a striking example of youthful age—a tall, alert man, vigorous of step and firm in voice, with only the fringe of silver hair under his clean-shaven, boyish chin to suggest that he is now in his ninety-first year.

"The only advance I can give to the younger generation is included in these three rules I have tried to follow," said Lord Wemyss:—  
Be moderate in all things.  
Sleep at least eight hours a night.  
Eat well and take plenty of good exercise.

"If you wish to live to be old you must also be extremely careful in the selection of your parents," Lord Wemyss continued. "I do not believe that early to bed and early to rise necessarily makes a man either healthy or wise. I know, however, that plenty of sleep is extremely good for a man. I once tried to sleep only a day, but I had to give it up, and I find I require at least eight."

Walking is a most healthy exercise. I do not, however, walk far now, only a few miles at a stretch, unless I have something to walk for. I love chess, I am very rarely in it. Besides, motor-cars come to me and of the evils of the present time. It appears to me that the increase of additional advantages in this country has chiefly resulted in the growth of a new class of the lower classes and reckless driving among the upper classes.

"Only the other day I heard a man boasting that he had covered eighty miles in two hours on the public road. Disgraceful! I call it such recklessness should be made a criminal offence punishable with a heavy term of imprisonment. It endangers more valuable lives than that of the man at the wheel."

"I manage to attend the House of Lords fairly regularly still. I have sat in Parliament for more than sixty-seven years continuously, save for an interval of six months, when I

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Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

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reigned my seat at Gloucester because I did not wish to oppose the Corn Law report.

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For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,  
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Hongkong, 28th August, 1908.

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FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI and HAIPHONG  
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAI, CHEFOO  
and NEWCHANG  
SHANGHAI ..... "NANCHANG" ..... On 3rd Sept., 4 P.M.  
MANILA ..... "SHAOSING" ..... On 4th Sept., 4 P.M.  
MANILA ZAMBOANGA, THUR-  
DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN,  
CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE,  
BRISBANE, SYDNEY, with  
Transitment for TASMANIA  
NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE,  
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"TAIYUAN" ..... On 10th Oct., 4 P.M.

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FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW "JOSHIN MARU" ..... SUNDAY, 6th Sept.,  
at 10 A.M.  
"AMOY" .....  
"SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, "SUJUN MARU" ..... TUESDAY, 8th Sept.,  
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"AMOY & FOOSHOW" .....  
at 10 A.M.

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T. ASIMA, Manager.

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S.S. "SILESIA" ..... 10th September  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. "SAMBIA" ..... 16th September  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. "SUEVIA" ..... 25th September  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. "SENEGAMBIA" ..... 10th October  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE:  
S.S. "BELGRAVIA" ..... 17th October  
FOR NEW YORK ..... S.S. "VANDALIA" On 23rd September.

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## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

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"WINGSANG" ..... Friday, 4th Sept., 4 P.M.  
"NAMSANG" ..... Tuesday, 8th Sept., Noon.  
"FOOKSANG" ..... Saturday, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.  
"SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" .....  
"FOOKSANG" ..... Saturday, 12th Sept., 3 P.M.

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Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908.

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DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.  
VLADIVOSTOK, "LITVANIA" ..... On 3rd Sept.  
MARSEILLES, "HAYRE" ..... "CATHAY" ..... Middle of Sept.  
& COPENHAGEN. "TRANSQUEBAR" ..... On 15th Sept.  
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.  
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DESTINATIONS STEAMERS SAILING DATES 1908.  
MARSEILLES, LONDON and AWA MARU ..... WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.,  
ANTWERP, via SINGA- Capt. A. Keith, Tons 5369, at Daylight  
PORE, PENANG, TAMBA MARU .....  
COLOMBO, and PORT SAID, Capt. C. H. Butler, Tons 6131, at Daylight  
VICTORIA, B.C., and KAGA MARU ..... TUESDAY, 15th Sept.,  
SEATTLE, WASH., Capt. G. S. Lapraik, Tons 5301, at 4 P.M.  
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, TOSA MARU ..... TUESDAY, 23rd Sept.,  
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5323, at 4 P.M.  
SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA  
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, YAWATA MARU ..... FRIDAY, 4th Sept.,  
via MANILA, THURSDAY Capt. T. Sakino, Tons 3317, at Noon  
ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, NIKKO MARU ..... FRIDAY, 2nd Oct.,  
and BRISBANE, Capt. T. Harrison, Tons 5553, at Noon  
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MOYOIRI MARU ..... FRIDAY, 4th  
and COLOMBO, Capt. J. Hands, Tons 3773, September.  
KOBE and YOKOHAMA, KAMAKURA MARU ..... TUESDAY, 8th  
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 6123, September.  
KOBE, and YOKOHAMA, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 3412, September.

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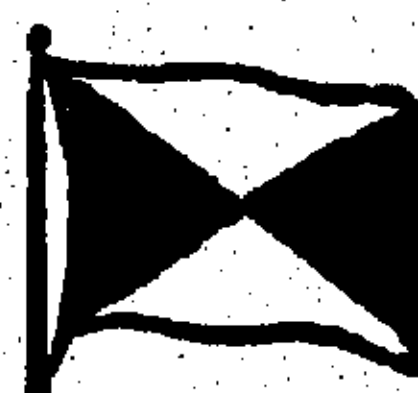
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Hongkong, 26th August 1908.

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wei  
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Cadmus, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. B. L.  
Majendie, Hongkong  
Clio, British sloop, 1070 tons, Comdr. C. D.  
S. Raikes, Hongkong  
Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 310 tons,  
guns, 5700 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Gresson,  
Weihaiwei  
Flora, 2nd class cruiser, 4360 tons, 10 guns,  
7000 h.p., Capt. Roland, Nagsat,  
Shanghai  
Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,  
4000 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. W. H. Darwall,  
Weihaiwei  
Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 295 tons, 6 guns,  
4000 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. G. C. Dickens,  
Weihaiwei  
Janus, torpedo-boat destroyer, 320 tons, 6 guns,  
3800 h.p., Lt-Comdr. C. A. Freeman, Wei-  
haiwei  
Kent, armoured, 9800 tons, 14 guns, 22000  
h.p., Capt. G. C. A. Marescaux, Weihaiwei  
King Alfred, British cruiser, Flag ship of  
Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth  
Lambton, Commander in Chief, 14100 tons,  
Capt. L. Clinton-Baker, Weihaiwei  
Kinsha, river gunboat, 618 tons, Lieut-Comdr.  
Sidney H. Tennyson, Yangtze  
Merlin, surveying ship, 1090 tons, 6 guns, 1400  
h.p., Comdr. F. H. Walter, Josselson  
Monmouth, British cruiser, 8800 tons, Capt. G. W.  
Smith, Weihaiwei  
Moorhen, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns  
Lieut-Comdr. C. G. Walcott, West River  
Nightingale, river gunboat, 85 tons, 240 h.p.,  
Lieut-Comdr. R. S. Roy, R.N., Yangtze  
Otter, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,  
6300 h.p., Paid-off  
Robin, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,  
Lieut-Comdr. J. White, Hongkong  
Sandpiper, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240  
h.p., Lieut-Comdr. H. R. Tinkell, West  
River  
Snipe, river gunboat, 85 tons, 2 guns, 240 h.p.,  
Lieut-Comdr. Alan Dixon, Yangtze  
Taku, torpedo boat destroyer, Bom. Straits,  
Hongkong  
Tamar, receiving ship, 4600 tons, 6 guns  
Rear Admiral Stokes, Hongkong  
Teal, river gunboat, 180 tons, 2 guns, Lieut.  
Comdr. H. R. Godfrey, Yangtze  
Thistle, gunboat, 710 tons, 900 h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. H. T. Atley, en route Weihaiwei  
Vireo, torpedo-boat destroyer, 385 tons, 6 guns,  
6300 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. Stevenson  
Weihaiwei  
Waterwitch, surveying ship, 620 tons, 4500 h.p.,  
Lieut-Comdr. H. P. Douglas, Port Swet-  
nam  
Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 380 tons, 6  
guns, 5900 h.p., Lieut-Comdr. J. Kiddle,  
Hongkong  
Widgeon, gunboat, 195 tons, 2 guns, 800 h.p.,  
Lt-Comdr. John F. Knox, Yangtze  
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,  
Lieut-Comdr. H. R. V. Cottrell, Dornier,  
Yangtze  
Woodcock, gunboat, 150 tons, 2 guns, 550 h.p.,  
Lieut-Comdr. G. R. Livingstone, Yangtze

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND  
JAPAN STATION

AUSTRIAN  
Kaiser Franz Josef, Austrian cruiser, 4300  
Tons, Lieut. Commander Wilhelm Pachter,  
Northern Waters  
FRENCH  
Achéron, armoured gunboat, 1830 tons,  
1700 h.p., Lieut. Bertrand, Saigon  
Alger, 2nd class cruiser, 4320 tons, 32 guns  
5,100 h.p., Commander Fournier, Saigon  
Alouette, gunboat, 506 tons, 7 guns, 400 h.p.  
Commander Badin, Saigon  
Argus, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 570 h.p.  
Lieut. Audouard, Hongkong  
Balouette, gunboat, 170 tons, Reserve, Saigon  
Boudier, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon  
Bruix, armoured cruiser, 4,800 tons, 16 guns,  
9,300 h.p., Capt. Rochas, Hongkong  
Cimetière, gunboat, 140 tons, Reserve, Saigon  
Comète, gunboat, 504 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p.  
Capt. L. Gervais, Saigon  
Coronade, gunboat, 184 tons, Reserve, Saigon  
Dédale, gunboat, 630 tons, 10 guns, 900 h.p.  
Lieut. L. Linier, Shanghai  
D'Entrecasteaux, 1st class armoured cruiser,  
2700 tons, 21 guns, 13,500 h.p., Captain  
Thibault, Shanghai  
Estoc, gunboat, 141 tons, Reserve, Haiphong  
Esturgeon, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut.  
Comdr. Saigon  
Fronde, destroyer, 390 tons, 7 guns, 6300 h.p.,  
Lieut. Comdr. river gunboat, 150 tons, 6 guns  
152 h.p., Haiphong  
Jaquelin, gunboat, 200 tons, Reserve, Haiphong  
Lion, gunboat, 500 tons, Reserve, Saigon  
Lynx, sub-marine, 70 tons, 6 h.p., Lieut. Marre,  
Saigon  
Mandchou, surveying-ship, 1,925 tons, 10 guns,  
900 h.p., Commander Hagot de la Touche,  
Saigon  
Mousquet, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 6300  
h.p., Commander de la Roche Keradron,  
Saigon  
Oly, river gunboat, 170 tons, 6 guns, 500 h.p.,  
Lieut. de Maistreville, Upper Yangtze  
Peche, river gunboat, 180 tons, 4 guns, 280 h.p.,  
Lieut. Fusco, Tongka  
Perle, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut.  
Lion, Saigon  
Pistole, destroyer, 300 tons, 7 guns, 7000 h.p.,  
Commander Mortenol, Hongkong  
Proche, sub-marine, 70 tons, 60 h.p., Lieut.  
Morris, Saigon  
Redoubtable, battleship (reserve), 9,330 tons  
37 guns, 6,200 h.p., Capt. Drouot, Saigon  
Sfax, armoured gunboat, 1,800 tons, 8 guns  
1,600 h.p., Lieut. Seriot, Saigon  
Taking, steam-launch, Upper Yangtze  
Takou, destroyer, 280 tons, 6 guns, 6,500 h.p.,  
in Reserve, Saigon  
Yanhu, torpedo-depot, Commander Mortenol,  
Hongkong  
Vétéran, torpedo-depot, Lieut. Bihel, Cap  
Saint-Jacques  
Vigilante, river gunboat, 180 tons, 6 guns, 7 h.p.,  
Lieut. Dumoulin, Sikiang  
Viper, gunboat, 475 tons, Reserve, Saigon

## GERMAN

Arcona, cruiser, 2719 tons, Captain von Hippe  
Amoy  
First Bismarck (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns,  
14,000 h.p., Konter-Admiral Corper  
Shanghai  
Itis, gunboat, 1000 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,  
Captain Lens  
Jaguar, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1300 h.p.,  
Captain Graf von Posadowsky-Wehner  
Leipzig, cruiser, Captain Engel  
Luchs, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1344 h.p.,  
Captain Böken  
Nixe, cruiser, Captain Langemak  
Tiger, gunboat, 900 tons, 10 guns, 1800 h.p.,  
Captain v. Kops  
Teufel, gunboat, 170 tons, 5 guns, 1300 h.p.,  
Captain Ross  
Vaterland, gunboat, 100 tons, 3 guns, 500 h.p.,  
Captain Tausaint  
Vorwärts, gunboat, 1st Lieut. Richter

## ITALIAN

Vesuvio, cruiser, 2145 tons—Baron de Sain  
Piero

## PORTUGUESE

Rio Lima, cruiser, 720 tons, 7 guns, Macao.

## UNITED STATES

Barry, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. David Lyons  
CaviteCallao, gunboat, 243 tons, Lt. Gay Whitlock,  
ShanghaiChauncey, destroyer, 420 tons, Lt. Frank  
McCrory, CaviteChattanooga, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander  
R. C. Smith, SwatowCleveland, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander  
J. E. Newton, CaviteColorado, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Captain  
S. H. Stanton, CaviteConcord, gunboat, 1710 tons, Commander J.  
H. Sears, ShanghaiDale, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. J. V. Stewart  
CaviteDescent, destroyer, 420 tons, Ens. C. W.  
Nimitz, CaviteDenver, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander W.  
Lapetow, ShanghaiGalveston, cruiser, 3200 tons, Commander  
B. W. Hodge, ManilaHelena, gunboat, 1392 tons, Commander R. M.  
Hughes, ShanghaiMaryland, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Capt.  
C. Thomas, CruisingMohican, (station ship), Lieut-Commander M.  
L. MillerMonadnock, monitor, 4000 tons, Lt. Comm-  
ander Miller, OlongapoMontevideo, monitor, 4000 tons, Lt. D. W. Todd,  
OlongapoPennsylvania, armoured cruiser, 13,680 tons, Captain  
A. Ward, CruisingQuincy, gunboat, 350 tons, Lt. H. E. Perrell,  
YangtzeRainbow, (Rear-Admiral Hompliff's) flag ship,  
Comdr. E. E. Wright, ShanghaiVillalobos, gunboat, 370 tons, Lt. A. Andrews,  
YangtzeWilmington, gunboat, 1,800 tons, Comdr. W. R. Rish,  
ManilaTHE  
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